

NUTRITIVE PROPERTIES OF VARIOUS KINDS OF FOOD.

Inquiries are so often made in regard to the nutritive properties of the various kinds of food in common use, that we have resolved to copy the following Table and accompanying remarks from a work on Physiology, for the use of schools and families, which we have been many years preparing, and which we hope ere long to present to the public. The extracts are made from the chapter on the Digestive Process.

"Some of the materials which are submitted to the digestive process are nearly all pure nutrient; others have a mixture greater or less of in nutritive substance; but others contain very little nutriment. Such is the nature of the digestive function, however, that we cannot expect to be nourished in proportion to the amount of nutriment which the stomach receives, but only in proportion to the amount which the organs are able to convert into good and healthy chyme, and the lectals and other organs into healthy chyle and blood.

"Thus while most of the farinaceous substances, together with lean flesh, contain usually, from 65 or 70, to 90 or 95 parts in 100 of pure nutriment, or at least of that which is convertible in favorable circumstances into chyme, there are substances on the one hand which are almost wholly nutritious, such as fat, oil, butter, cheese, eggs, brain, nerve, gelatine, &c., and on the other hand, some which contain only a few parts of nutriment in the hundred, and some almost none, such as the turnip, cabbage, coarse apples, the tomato, &c.

It would probably gratify the curious to see a table constructed which should give, at one view, an idea of the relative amount of nutriment in the more common materials of digestion. The experiments of Geoffroy, Percy and Vanquelin, three distinguished French chemists, will enable us to construct a table which shall approximate to the truth; leaving it to those who may attach more importance to this part of our subject than we do, to correct errors and supply deficiencies.

"In order to distinguish between those in regard to which we may approach to certainty, and those whose character is established by inference, analogy, &c., I have prefixed an asterisk to the former. Articles of food. Nut. parts of 100.

Oil, (lard, tallow, &c.)	100
Arrow root,	98
Tapioca,	98
Sago,	98
Salep,	98
Cheese,	98
Butter,	98
Sugar,	96
Eggs,	95
Brain,	94
Lentils,	94
Pans,	93
Beans,	92
Rice,	90
Wheat,	85
Barley,	83
Rye,	80
Soujes, (an eastern gr'n.)	80
Chestnuts,	75
Corn, yellow,	70
"white,	50
Buckwheat meal,	60
Steak of young animals,	60
"of old animals,	55
Oatmeal,	55
Figs,	50
Lobsters,	50
Fish in general,	50
Millet,	50
Raisins,	55
Butcher's meat, average,	35
Madira grapes,	30
Whortleberries,	30
Apples, sweet,	28
Pears, sweet,	28
Potatoes, sweet,	25
"common,	25
Clams,	25
Milk,	20
Peaches,	20
Raspberries,	20
Strawberries,	20
Dates,	20
Olives,	20
Blackberries,	20
Mulberries,	20
Cherries,	18
Oranges, sweet,	15
Apples, sour,	15
Prunes,	15
Oysters,	15
Beets,	10
Carrots,	10
Cucumbers,	10
Tomatoes,	10
Paranips,	8
Cabbage,	7
Greens,	6
Turnips,	6
Onions,	3

"Here is a list of more than fifty articles of food, most of which, in one form or another, are in very general use. Of these, forty or more are vegetable, and about ten partly or wholly animal. The table, however, requires considerable explanation.

"1. The estimate of the comparative amount of nutriment in these articles is, in general, made with reference to their natural condition, before they are subjected to cooking. This, as in the case of wheat and corn, generally renders them more nutritious than before; but sometimes, as in the case of the smaller fruits, less so. For example, 100 pounds of flour will make about 135 pounds of good dry bread; while at the same time the absolute amount of nutriment is supposed to be somewhat increased, though not in proportion to the increase of weight. Again, 100 pounds of Indian meal will make some 200 pounds or more of Indian bread, in the usual moist state; that is, two pounds of bread for one of meal; but whether the actual amount of nutriment is increased, is not known. Hence the im-

portance of basing our estimate on the cooked or raw article.

"2. It does not follow, that because an article of food contains 100 per cent, or 75 per cent, or 50 per cent, of nutritious matter, therefore the digestive organs can extract it in this same proportion. The system has a way, through the medium of the intestines, the skin, the lungs, &c., of getting rid of nutriment, whenever it is in excess. Moreover, it is extremely difficult for the digestive powers to manage substances purely nutritive; even though they should not be in excess, and should be easy of digestion, and unaccompanied with any thing noxious. Thus sugar, oil, and arrow-root, though almost pure nutriment, are exceedingly difficult of digestion, even in moderate quantity, and much more so in large quantities.

"3. It is a well established fact, that in order to the highest welfare of the human system, the material of digestion in the stomach, like the material of digestion in the lungs, should contain a pretty large proportion of in nutritive substance. But this in nutritive matter ought to be, like the nitrogen of atmospheric air, innocuous or harmless.

"4. It is also generally believed that the continual and exclusive use of substances which contain too large a proportion of in nutritive substance, and too little nutriment, such as beets, carrots, tomatoes, cabbage, and turnips, will, by overtasking the powers of the stomach, and in other ways, produce evil, and, if persisted in, will involve the digestive organs and the rest of the system in disease.

These considerations may aid us, in some degree, in determining the comparative excellence of the various materials of digestion which are presented in the foregoing table, or which we may meet with elsewhere. Still, a particular account of these various substances, and a comparison of their value as food, belongs to the department of Hygiene, rather than that of Physiology.

It will be at once obvious, that if it is difficult for the digestive powers to manage substances which are pure nutriment, brain, oil, &c., are improper articles of human diet; at least as long as better food can be obtained.

It is also equally obvious, that articles which are almost all pure nutriment, such as sago, butter, cheese, common fat meat, eggs, peas, beans, rice, &c., are not so well adapted to general use, in any considerable quantity, as those which contain a larger per centage of in nutritive matter, such as wheat, rye, barley, oats, corn, potatoes, steak, fish, pears, apples, fruit and milk.

Once more it should be also understood, that though we confine ourselves to the use of articles of food which contain a suitable proportion of in nutritive matter, yet if that in nutritive matter contains anything which is hurtful, such articles will not be so wholesome for general use as those which are innocuous. Milk for example, besides its 20 per cent of nutriment, is principally water, and is therefore comparatively wholesome, at least as much so as any form of liquid aliment; but the tomato, the onion, the peach, the orange, and the raisin, and perhaps flesh and fish, contain substances which, to the healthy, are more or less irritating or hurtful.—*Lib. of Health.*

FREE DISCUSSION.—We wish it to be understood that we do not mean to be held responsible for every sentiment expressed by our correspondents. Our opinion is, that there should be allowed full freedom of discussion. The friends of our cause should be allowed to give utterance to their views, through the press, on every point connected with its prosperity, provided they do it in a courteous manner, and those who differ from them, should be allowed to meet, and in their power, to refute them.—*Maine Temperance Gazette.*

EXTRACT
From the Fifth Report of the Executive Committee of the American Temperance Union.

"The whole number of pledges received during the year is estimated by the report at more than half a million, of whom 30,000 are in Kentucky, 6,000 are in Ohio, and through the west, more than 900,000, of whom every seventh man is reported to be a reformed drunkard, and every fourth man a reformed tippler. In Maine are 60,000, of whom 5,000 are reformed drunkards.—In Boston more than 20,000 during the winter have signed the pledge, of whom 13,000 are Washingtonian reformed drunkards. In central and Western New York, 50,000; in Philadelphia, 20,000; in Pittsburgh, 10,000.—And the whole number of reformed drunkards in the United States is above 50,000; and of reformed tipplers and moderate tipplers there are twice as many.

"The Report goes on to bear testimony to the Martha Washington Society, and traces the progress of the movement from its first origin with six intemperate men in Baltimore, who, in the midst of a debauch over their cups, sent four of their number to attend a temperance meeting, and soon after resolved to drink no more forever. The report speaks of the triumphs of temperance in every quarter of the land; of the fact that all distilleries have been stopped in Philadelphia; all in Brooklyn, in Waterville, &c., so that where twelve gallons of whiskey were manufactured one year ago, not one is made. It speaks of the efforts of the American Temperance Union (among other societies) which has issued 120,000 journals, 550,000 youth's addresses, 40,990 temperance almanacs, and 10,000 hymn books.

"Let no man be too proud to work.—Let no man be ashamed of a hard hand or a sun burnt countenance. Let him be ashamed only of ignorance and sloth.—

Let no man be ashamed of poverty.—Let him only be ashamed of idleness and dishonesty.

THE LION OF THE DAY.
The Old Dutch or German Vegetable Pills.

TO the citizens of the United States and the Canadas is respectfully submitted this Directory for the means of regaining that which has been partially, and in some instances, totally lost.

What blessing should be prized above that of health, and who knows better how to prize the blessing, than those who have been deprived of it? It is an old adage, (and one that contains a wise injunction), "in time of peace, prepare for war."—We should in time of Health prepare for the attacks of that stealthy lurking foe, Disease. It would be wisdom to observe his movements, to scan well the form in which he approaches, and then to meet him with those means which are calculated to effect his overthrow. Those means are now before this enlightened and intelligent community. They are accessible to the poor as well as the rich, and I trust that those who regard the Constitution of man as one of the finest specimens of Divine workmanship, and the Laws by which that System is governed and directed, as originating in no other than in the councils of Heaven, will so far obey the injunctions of the latter as to provide the best safeguard for the former.

It is with the most flattering recommendations, subscribed by most eminent Medical Gentlemen, not only in this Country but also in Europe; that I offer this valuable Medicine to this American People.

Time and full opportunity for a fair and impartial trial have placed the Lion of the Day beyond the brand of Imposition, Humbug, Quackery, &c.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the vegetable kingdom, (being entirely free from any drug of a deleterious nature), and adapted particularly to the cleansing of the Stomach, Blood, and the various secretions of the Human System, Bilious Fevers, and Cholera, Fever and Ague, Jaundice, Scarlet Rash, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Costiveness, Asthma, and Liver Complaint have been cured, by using these Pills according to the directions accompanying each box.

It is not intended that this Medicine is a cure for all Diseases to which the human system is liable.

Many efforts have been made to compound a Medicine which would cure all Diseases, but have failed. Those Diseases enumerated above, are within the power of these Pills and a sure cure or relief is warranted.

Price 37 1-2 cents.

For sale in Brandon by Jackson & Ketcham, Warren & Bliss; W. Poulney, J. Leffingwell, Joel Beeman; E. Poulney, W. P. Noyes, S. D. Cushman; Ira, Francis L. Wing; W. Rutland, Hitchcock, H. Morgan, F. Slason; Clarendon Springs, Hitchcock & Morgan; Timmuth, Noah W. Sawyer; Wallingford, N. Round & Co.; David H. Meacham & Co.; Clarendon, H. & W. Hodges; Rutland, H. T. White & Co.; E. Clarendon, Calvin Crossman, Calvin Spencer; Shrewsbury, Levi Finney; Mountholly, D. T. Hutton; Sherburne, Chas. Anthony & Maxham; Pittsford, S. D. Townsend & Co.; Strong & Buck; Benson, C. R. Walker & Co.; Orwell, A. L. Catlin.

And for sale at all the principal towns in the State.

NATIONAL HOTEL
AND
Temperance House,

Corner of River and Ferry-sts., Troy, N. York
THE undersigned, having taken the above mentioned establishment for a number of years, opened the same as a Temperance Hotel, on the 1st day of May, 1842.

The undersigned has for several years catered for the public as the keeper of the public house, known as Reed's Tavern, in Pittsford. Those who have been in the habit of visiting that establishment, and all those who are willing to patronize a Temperance House, are respectfully invited to visit the National.

The tables shall be at all times supplied with the substantial, luxuries and delicacies of the season. All may rest assured that the Landlord's best exertions will be devoted to the comfort and convenience of his guests, and he hopes and believes that "none will go away dissatisfied."

The House is located in the most pleasant part of the city; the rooms are spacious and airy, and commanding a delightful view of the Hudson River; and upon the whole, is one of the most desirable locations in the city, being a short distance from the Post Office, Steamboat Landing, Rail Road Depot, &c.

ISAAC BULL.
Troy, May, 1842.
To Rev. Dr. Beman, Hon. Geo. Davis, I. McConihe, Esq. Post Master, Prof. J. P. Edwards, Troy; Aaron D. Patchin, Esq. Albany; Alonzo G. Hammond, Esq. N. Y. City; John H. Boyd, Esq. Whitehall; Cornelius Allen, Esq. Salem, N. Y.; Isaac W. Thompson, Esq. Granville; R. Blake, Esq. Brandon, Vt.

randon Leather & Shoe Store.

FIRST door east of Collins' Store. Just received a new assortment of Ladies' French and Kid Slips, Colored Slips, Summer and Winter Garters, Children's Garters, Misses Slips, Thicker and Thin Boots, Gentlemen's Garters, and Leather of all descriptions for sale, cheap for cash. Also work made to measure. All work warranted good. Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call and examine for themselves.

BRANDON, June 6, 1842. MILO O. MOTT. 38-43

For Sale.

A Grist Mill, situated in Cuttingsville, in the town of Shrewsbury. The Mill is new—four stories from the ground to the ridge pole—40 by 35—3 run of stone—one of them Burr, for flouring—and does good work as is done in York with the same wheat. Said Mill will be sold cheap, as on liberal terms. It stands entirely safe from large floods.

TIMOTHY HOWARD. Cuttingsville, June 23, 1842. 41-44

PROSPECTUS OF THE FARM HOUSE OF SIX CENTURY, or Encyclopedia of practical Agriculture, containing the best mode of culture adopted in France, England, Germany and Flanders; full practical instructions to guide the small cultivator, the farmer, the director, and the large proprietor in the improvement of an estate; the general principles of agriculture, and the culture of all the useful plants; the training of domestic animals, and the veterinary art; the description of the various arts relating to agriculture; rural implements and buildings; the management and improvement of vines, fruit trees, timber, and forests, tanks, &c.; the economy, organization and direction of a rural establishment; and finally, legislation as applied to agriculture; closing with a table of contents alphabetically arranged; a list of figures, abbreviations, and authorities cited.

An Elementary, Complete, and Methodical Course of Rural Economy, with more than Two Thousand Engravings, representing the various Implements, Machines, sets of Apparatus, Breeds of Animals, Trees, Shrubs and Plants, Rural Buildings, etc. Digested and revised by a committee of Scientific and Practical Agriculturists, belonging to the Agricultural Society of France, under the direction of M. T. Bailey, Member of the Societies of Agriculture and Horticulture. Translated from the French, with Notes adapting it to the use of farmers in the United States of America, by Elizur Wright, Jr., formerly Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the Western Reserve College, Translator of La Fontaine's Fables, &c.

Agriculture is the foundation of all human arts—the art for which man was made, and the perfection of which is his chief happiness and glory as the lord temporal of this planet. Of this sublime art, all other arts and sciences are but satellites, their business being to wait on, and adorn it with their moonshine. Consequently, no man more than the agriculturist needs the full use of his brains, and a perfect command of all the treasures of human experience. So the farmers of the United States view the matter; and in presenting them with a translation of the celebrated *Maison Rustique* of the French, we have no doubt of their hearty support. It is the work of all works upon practical agriculture—the most scientific, clear, and comprehensive. France has long excelled in profitable farming. This is the source of her wealth. Her agriculture is splendid, and sometimes costs more than it comes to. Those who have fortunes to spend, may buy the vast works of Marshall, Dickson, Arthur Young, London, &c., but those who wish to get a fortune out of the soil, will find the French writers better able to show them the way. The excellence of French elementary works is well known to all teachers. For centuries the *Maison Rustique* has been in France, the standard elementary work—the spelling-book and grammar of farming. The present edition for "the nineteenth century," has been rewritten and brought up with the "march of mind" by sixty of the ablest "agronomes" France. It has all the light of the latest improvements, not only in France, but in all Europe.

William Cobbett, one of the most successful farmers both in England and America, who wrote the best English style and the best French grammar that ever was, valued the *Maison Rustique*, not only as an encyclopedia of farming, but as a means of educating his children. He was his own schoolmaster. In winter evenings his family resolved itself into a school, and he thus speaks of the use then made of this work:—"Our book of never failing resource was the French *Maison Rustique*, or Farm House, which, it is said, was the book that first tempted Duguesnois (I think that was his name) the famous physician in the reign of Louis XII., to learn to read. Here are all the four-legged animals, from the horse down to the mouse, portraits and all; all the birds, reptiles, insects; all the modes of rearing, managing, and using the tame ones, and of destroying those that are mischievous; all the various traps, springs, nets; all the labors of the field and garden exhibited, as well as the rest, in plates; and there was I, in any leisure moments, to join this inquisitive group, to read the French, and tell them what it meant in English, when the picture did not sufficiently explain itself. I never have been without a copy of this book for forty years, except during the time that I was fleeing from the dungeons of Castlereagh and Sidmouth, in 1817, and when I got to Long Island, the first book I bought was another *Maison Rustique*."—*Advice to Young Men*, Art. 291.

Of the qualifications of the translator, it may be said that he is a practical farmer, and in regard to his translation of La Fontaine, which has been reprinted in England, an English reviewer confesses that he "does not know the English writer who could have done it better."

TERMS.—The work will be published as a semi-monthly periodical, in numbers of 50 pages, octavo, each 25 cents, and when complete will contain forty numbers, at \$10.

Five dollars paid in advance for the first 20 Numbers, shall entitle subscribers to the remaining 20 Numbers for four dollars:—

Or, nine dollars in smaller sums, (if not less than \$1.) regularly advanced during the course of publication, shall entitle to the same reduction.

The 1st No. will be issued on the 1st of July, 1842.

All orders and remittances should be addressed to S. S. HASKELL, Publisher, 138 Fulton-st., New-York.

Job Printing
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

The Most Highly Approved Medicine now in General use for Coughs, Colds, and all Diseases of the Lungs.

THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM.

THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM is believed to be deservedly the most popular Medicine ever known in America, for coughs, colds, asthma or phthisis, consumption, whooping cough, and Pulmonary affections of every kind.

The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been very extensively used for about fifteen years; and its reputation has been constantly increasing. So universally popular has this article become that it may now be considered as a standard article in a large part of the United States and British Provinces. Many families keep it constantly by them, considering it the most safe as well as certain remedy for the above complaints. The Proprietors have received, and are receiving numerous recommendations from many of our best Physicians, who make use of it in their practice. The names of a few individuals who have given their testimony in favor of this article are here subjoined, and for a more full account see the envelope to the bottle.

Doct. Amory Hunting, Truman Abell, Jere. Ellsworth, Samuel Morrill, Timothy Baylies, Albert Guild, CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. Thomas Brown. Messrs. Love & Reed, Gent.—The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, has been extensively used, in the section of the country where I reside, for several years past, and has justly acquired a high reputation in consumptive complaints. So far as my knowledge extends, it has never disappointed the reasonable expectation of those who have used it.

THOMAS BROWN, M. D. Concord, N. H., May 11, 1831.

Messrs. Reed, Wing & Cutler—Gent.—

I feel it a duty I owe the public, and especially to hundreds of my fellow beings who are now suffering under different diseases of the lungs, to give you a statement of the good effects I have experienced from the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. Having from my youth up been troubled with different complaints of the lungs, such as spitting of blood, a dry troublesome cough, frequent hoarseness, with severe fits of coughing, and indeed all the symptoms of consumption, and from time to time I have consulted several eminent physicians, and have taken much medicine, but I received little or no relief; and at last they told me there was no help for me; that my case was beyond the reach of their medicines. In the spring of 1827 I was advised by a friend to try the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. I obtained two bottles, and on trial I was surprised to find so sudden and effectual relief which it gave me, and after using it about five weeks all my complaints were entirely removed, and I was restored to good health. Since that time I have kept it constantly by me, in case of the appearance of any of the above complaints.

I have known a large number of cases where all other medicines have failed of affording any relief, the Balsam was at length resorted to, and speedily effected a cure. I would therefore recommend to every person that has any of the above complaints, on their first appearance to take the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, which they will find a safe, convenient and positive cure.

Respect yours, T. P. MERRIAM. New Bedford, Mass., July 30, '41.

Counterfeits. Beware of Imposition. Each genuine Bottle is enclosed in a blue wrapper, on which is a yellow label, signed by WM. JON'N. CUTLER. None other can be genuine of a later date than December 1839. The signature of SAMPSON REED will be continued for a short time.

The great celebrity of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been the cause of attempts to introduce spurious articles, which by partially assuming the name of the genuine, are calculated to mislead and deceive the public. Among these mixtures are "Carter's Compound Pulmonary Balsam," "American Pulmonary Balsam," "Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup," "Pulmonary Balsam," and others. Purchasers should enquire for the true article by its whole name—THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM, and see that it has the marks and signatures of the genuine.

Each bottle and seal is stamped "Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam."

For sale by REED, WING & CUTLER, (late Lowe & Reed) wholesale dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, No. 54 Chatham St. Boston

Manufacturing.

THE undersigned takes this method to notify the public that he will carry on the manufacturing business in all its branches, at the stand formerly occupied by Walker & Bush. Having fitted up the works in the best possible manner, and having employed the most experienced and best workmen, he flatters himself, by doing his work in the best manner, and with despatch not excelled by any in this vicinity, that he will share the public patronage. Cloth will be exchanged for wool. All kinds of Wool will be taken to work upon shares, or by the yard at the discretion of the owners.

Plain Cloths of all Qualities and Colors—Cassimeres Ditto—Satinets Ditto, together with a large quantity of SHEEP'S GREY, also,

will CARD WOOL in the best manner, on short notice. Also, will carry on the CLOTH-DRESSING BUSINESS to the accommodation of customers. The above business will be carried on by W. H. WALKER, who will see that the work is done in a good manner, and to the satisfaction of all who may favor him with their business. H. W. WALKER. Salisbury, April 1841. 29-17

DR. TAYLOR'S Balsam of Liverwort,

FOR CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the side or breast, Asthma, Pleurisy, shortness of breath, Palpitation of the heart, Debility, Nervousness, and all diseases of the Lungs and Throat. This Medicine has been used in the city of New York, with unexampled success for eight years, curing thousands who were supposed incurable. It is now used by most of the Medical Faculty, and the whole people. Certificates of most extraordinary cures will accompany each bottle.

Prepared at 375, Bowery, in the City of New York, where the article first originated, and is the ONLY GENUINE. All others bearing similar names are counterfeits and impositions.

CERTIFICATES. Being predisposed to consumption, both from peculiar formation, and hereditary transmission, I tried every means to check the disease, and strengthen a naturally weak constitution. I spent two years at Pisa, one at Rome, two in Florence, and another in the south of France, seeking, meantime, the advice of the best physicians. Two years since I returned to this country, in about the situation as when I left it. I had seen in the reading rooms in Europe, much in favor of Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, and as soon as I arrived in this city, I used it, and in three months I was so well as to safely venture to pass the winter here. I have used an occasional bottle during the time, and am now in as good health as is possible. My cough has wholly ceased, and my lungs have every feeling of health.

JAMES HILL. Western Hotel, Courtland St. N. Y. Remarkable Cure of Consumption.

I have been an invalid for three years, and have suffered every torture from confirmed consumption. But Dr. Taylor, has wholly cured me. The large quantities of matters I used to raise has subsided, my cough has ceased, and I am fleshy again, my health being wholly restored by using three bottles of his celebrated Balsam. M. E. WINDLEY, No. 139, Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Shortness of Breath. For this disease Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort has no equal. Having the Asthma, a severe pain in my left side, and some cough, I was induced to try the above medicine, and great was my joy to find it cured me in about two weeks. It has also cured my mother of a severe attack of the Liver complaint, with which she has suffered two years.

J. C. STONE, 23 Hall Place, N. Y. Look out for Counterfeits.

Remember the genuine is made only at the old office, 375, Bowery, N. Y.

Surprising cure of Consumption. Mr. Taylor, of New York, of a natural consumptive constitution, has been saved from an untimely end by the use of Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort. A severe cold brought on an attack of Pleurisy, and thus ended in a general debility and consumption. A constant cough, hectic flush, restless nights, quick pulse, and continued loss of flesh, assured a speedy death; but as soon as he commenced the use of this Balsam, he grew better, and is now fully restored to health. AGENT.

Doct. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort. The Balsam, which is produced by the use of this medicine, in all cases of diseases of the lungs, is almost incredible. It has been used by several persons in this neighborhood, and there is scarcely an instance but its benefits have been fully realized. Persons afflicted with

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, difficulty of breathing, pains in the side or breast, spitting of blood, catarrhs, palpitation of the heart, oppression and soreness of the chest, whooping cough, pleurisy, hectic fever, night sweats, difficulty or profuse expectoration, and all other affections of the chest, lungs and liver, should not fail of procuring a bottle of this Medicine. J. WRIGHT.

Sandy Hill, Washington Co., N. Y. The composition of Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort is only known by the Proprietor, therefore it is dangerous using any but that from 375 Bowery, N. Y.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE hereby certify that our son, 6 years of age, was suddenly taken with a fever, and after a severe sickness a violent cough ensued. He was bloated; his skin was filled, and his physician said there was no favorable symptom about him, that he had a confirmed consumption. At that time, we procured a bottle of that valuable medicine, Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort. After taking one bottle we began to have hopes of his recovery. He continued until he had used five bottles. It is now a year that he has used, and his health is better than it has ever been since an infant.

DAVID & HANNAH ROGERS. Granville, Washington Co., N. Y. For proof of the above statement I refer to the subscribers above—people of high respectability. GEO. TAYLOR.

Look out for a Counterfeit Article! Sold, because of its reputation and cheapness of quality at a very small price. The same is procured by certain dealers, and suffered to pass to the hands of the innocent purchaser as the genuine Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort. Always observe—The genuine is, and ever has been, prepared only at

375 Bowery, New-York City.

Violent Cough and Cold Cured. The severe change in weather having given me a most violent cold, also expectoration and difficulty of breathing, I was much distressed until I took Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort. I found this medicine to suit my case and cured me at once, which causes me to recommend it to others.

J. J. FISHER, 17 Barrow st. N. Y. Pain in the Side and Breast.—These diseases have caused me much trouble, and often prevented my attending to business. Every medicine I have used, without success. As a last resource I concluded to try Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, as soon as I did I grew better, and have been gaining ever since; am now in good health, and can truly recommend this Balsam as being far superior to any other I have used.

Spitting of blood cured.—For four months I have had a discharge of blood from the lungs, almost daily. Also, a dry cough, some pain, great weakness and hoarseness. After trying the doctors in vain for three months, I concluded to use Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, of which three bottles have made an entire cure.

LA HAVILLAND, 171 Oak St. N. Y. BEWARE OF FRAUDS! None Genuine but that prepared at the old office 375 Bowery, City of New York, where the article was first made and its character established. None other Genuine though there are various imitations offered bearing the same or similar names.

AGENTS.

IRA BUTTON, BRANDON. James Everson, Rutland, Book-Store Rutland. E. Jameson, Castleton—A. L. Catlin, Orwell. Strong Chipman & Co., Chipman's Point, Orwell. Middletown—Buck, Pittsford—Dr. E. Vail, Sudbury—Lake Vail & Co., Danby—J. Bingham, Sudbury—Lake Vail & Co